

Report Created: 11/3/2016

The City of Colton's major operations include police and fire protection, electric, water, sanitation, public works, parks, recreation and certain social services and general administration services. The City operates with governmental funds and reports three business-type funds: electricity, water, and wastewater. Redevelopment activities have been removed for all years to normalize for the dissolution of redevelopment agencies effective February 1, 2012.

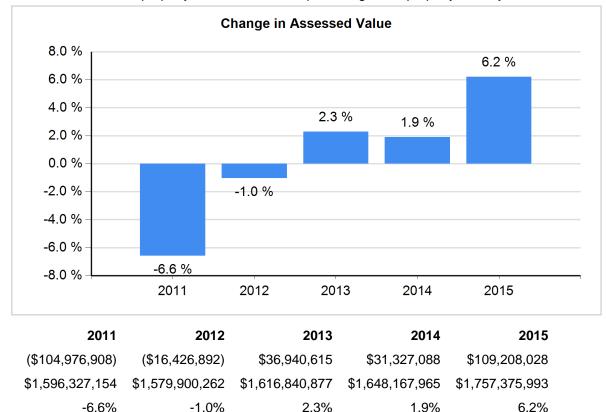
Change in Assessed Value

Description

There is a correlation between assessed property value and the receipt of the general property tax levy.

Formula: change in tax roll value/beginning tax roll value

Source: County Auditor -Agency Net Valuations



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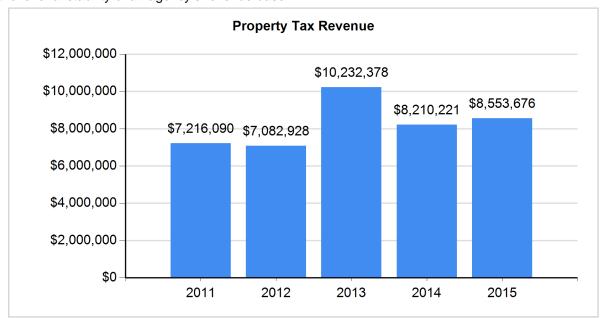
Property Tax Revenue

Description

This indicator will have more importance for those agencies heavily reliant upon property tax revenues. As this revenue source is relatively stable and lags about two years behind changes in market conditions, this indicator can potentially depict the level of stability of an agency's revenue base.

Formula: property tax revenue

Source: Statement of Activities; Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance/Net Position





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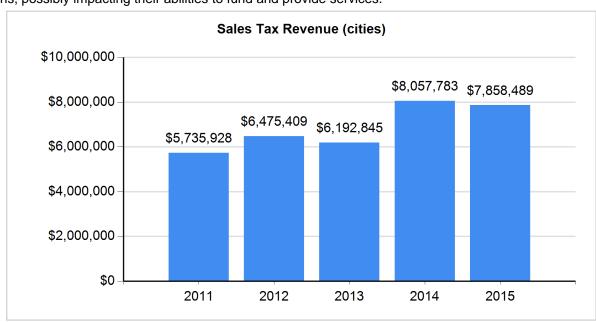
Sales Tax Revenue (cities)

Description

This indicator can help agencies determine the levels of sales tax revenue that are more sensitive to changes in the economic conditions, possibly impacting their abilities to fund and provide services.

Formula: sales tax revenue

Source: Statement of Activities



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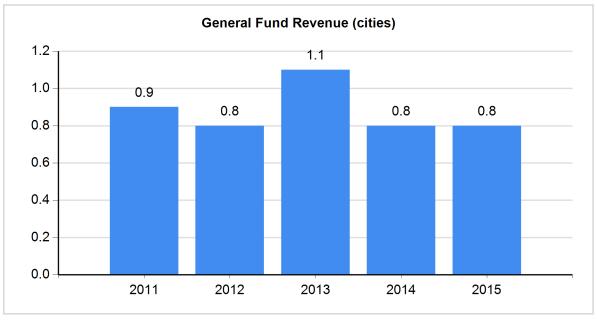
General Fund Revenue (cities)

Description

In most cases, as the percentage of general revenues decreases, a local government loses its ability to respond to changing conditions and to citizens' needs and demands. Decreases in general revenue may also indicate over-dependence on external revenues which are often restricted in nature and could signal future difficulty in maintaining service levels. A ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.

Formula: general fund revenue/general fund expenditures

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance



2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
\$25,143,393	\$19,995,591	\$28,217,075	\$23,020,568	\$25,088,865
\$27,641,201	\$24,487,467	\$25,390,311	\$27,364,790	\$32,650,233
0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8

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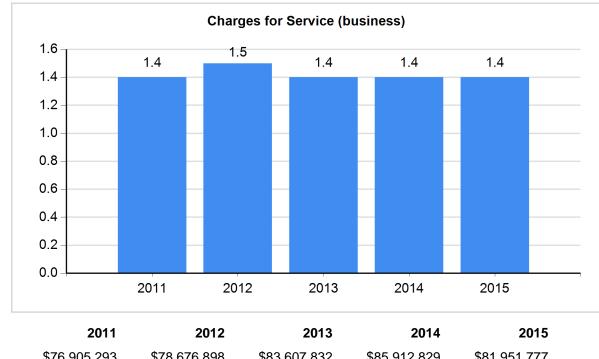
Charges for Service (business)

Description

Addresses the extent to which charges for service covered total expenses. A ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.

Formula: charges for service/operating expenses (minus depreciation)

Source: Statement of Activities; Statement of Cash Flows



2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
\$81,951,777	\$85,912,829	\$83,607,832	\$78,676,898	\$76,905,293
\$58,474,096	\$59,911,203	\$59,787,362	\$51,159,768	\$54,500,865
1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4

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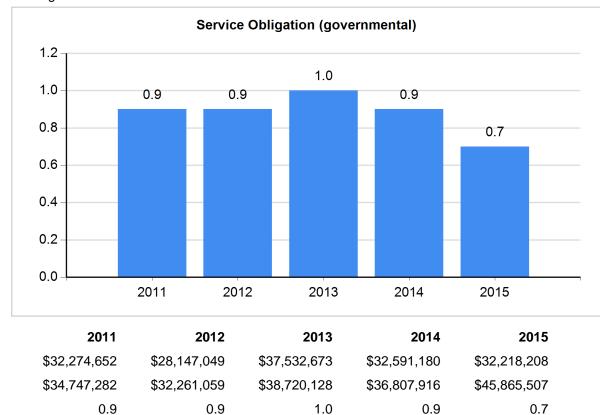
Service Obligation (governmental)

Description

Measures whether or not a government's annual revenues were sufficient to pay for annual operations. A ratio of one or higher indicates that a government lived within its annual revenues.

Formula: operating revenue/operating expenditures

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance



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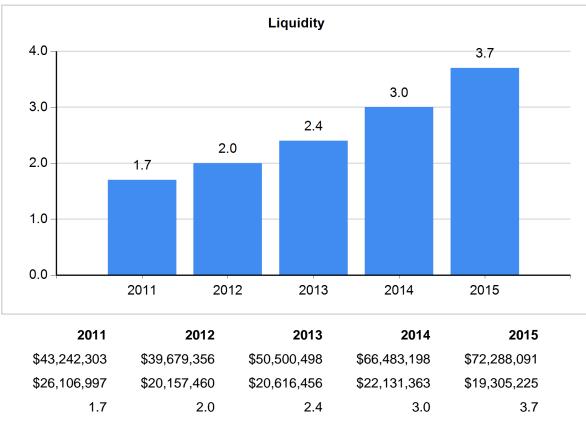
Liquidity

Description

Measures a government's ability to meet its short-term obligations. A high ratio suggests a government is able to meet its short-term obligations.

Formula: cash & investments (does not include fiscal agents, restricted, or fiduciary)/current liabilities

Source: Statement of Net Position



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Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents (business)

Description

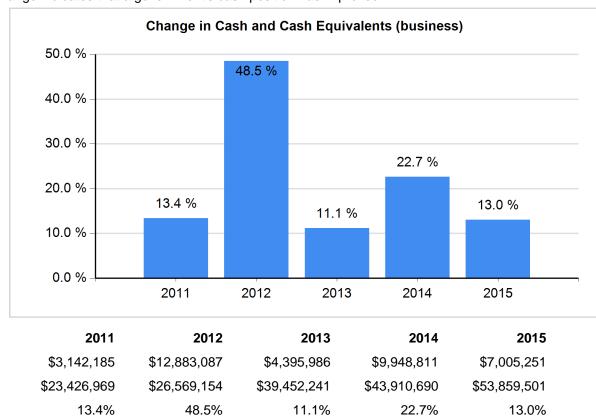
Cash and cash equivalents are the most liquid assets of an agency's assets and can be readily converted into cash. A positive percent change indicates that a government's cash position has improved.

Formula: change in cash & cash

cash equivalents/begin cash & cash equivalents

Source:

Statement of Cash Flows





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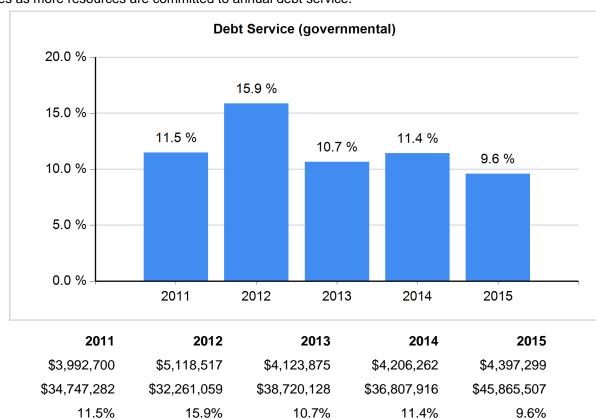
Debt Service (governmental)

Description

Looks at service flexibility by determining the amount of total expenditures committed to annual debt service. Service flexibility decreases as more resources are committed to annual debt service.

Formula: debt service/operating expenditures

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance



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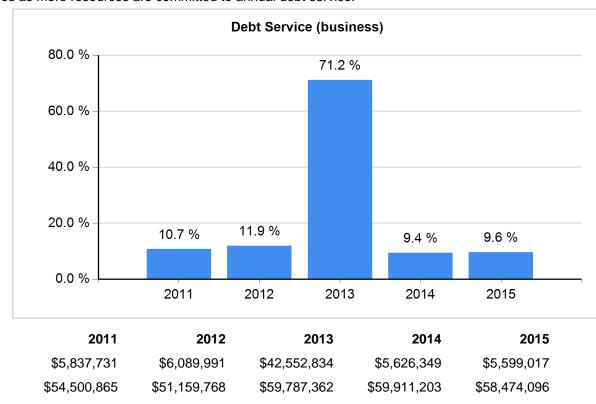
Debt Service (business)

Description

Looks at service flexibility by determining the amount of total expenses committed to annual debt service. Service flexibility decreases as more resources are committed to annual debt service.

Formula: debt service/operating expenses (minus depreciation)

Source: Statement of Cash Flows; Statement of Activities



2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
\$5,599,017	\$5,626,349	\$42,552,834	\$6,089,991	\$5,837,731
\$58,474,096	\$59,911,203	\$59,787,362	\$51,159,768	\$54,500,865
9.6%	9.4%	71.2%	11.9%	10.7%

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Pension Payments

Description

This indicator depicts the relationship between the pension payments as a percentage of an agency's total revenues. Due to pending updates to pension reporting requirements, the Pension Payments indicator does not show data for 2015. GASB 68 revised and established new financial reporting for pensions effective for 2015. Effective beginning 2017, GASB 73 and GASB 82 amend GASB 68, although implementation may occur earlier. Therefore, updates to the Pension Payments indicator will not occur until full implementation of GASB 73 and GASB 82.

Formula: annual pension cost/total revenue

Source: Notes; Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance



2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
-	\$4,294,346	\$5,178,462	\$5,001,470	\$5,183,284
\$114,426,134	\$32,790,071	\$37,816,746	\$28,707,179	\$32,618,514
0.0%	13.1%	13.7%	17.4%	15.9%

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Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) Payments

Description

Monitors whether the agency is able to pay or is paying the amount required to fund the OPEB system as determined by its actuary.

Formula: OPEB payments/OPEB annual cost

Source: Notes

